

NEARLY A WHOLE.—Colonel Benton thus announces some of the objects which he will endeavor to accomplish when he again gets into Congress:

"In the National Legislature there are many things to be done, for the failure to do which, or to try, I shall admit my own responsibility. A system of roads from St. Louis to San Francisco; the development of the iron resources of the country; free trade in salt; the rectification of the vagaries of universal education; liberal disposition of the public lands; improvement of our national rivers; the preservation of the gold currency; the acquisition of the arid ground for a public promenade in St. Louis; the completion of the marine hospital; preservation of the city harbor—these will be some of the measures of a more home character which I shall advocate."

If Col. Benton don't vote for Scott, he comes very near voting for the Whig platform. He goes for a protective tariff, internal improvements, improvement of rivers and harbors—in fine he has not concluded to run wild because his party does it. It is rather curious however, that an intelligent man, like him, should support a candidate who is opposed to all these, and who, if one of his leading supporters in Virginia tells the truth, veto Col. Benton's projects, even if he does get them through Congress.

We invite our Locofoco friends to examine Col. Benton's platform and then that of their candidate for the Presidency. It is not yet settled, we may add, that the distinguished Missourian will vote for Pierce. He that says may, with all his "vagaries," he comes very nearly up to the Whig platform, and may be considered more of an acquisition to that than the other party.

FOR SHAME.—In a call for a mass meeting in Scioto county, published in the Locofoco paper at Portsmouth, we find the following paragraph:

"Let there be such an outpouring of the people as shall convince our opponents that Democrats are not."

"Dumb driven cattle," who know nothing but to keep step to the drum and fife, but that we are MEN, with principles which we love and will maintain while we have strength to cast the votes of freemen."

What a Democracy, these Locofocos are! Just as soon as they find any of their party determined to exercise their rights of freemen, cast aside party lines and vote for a man who by forty years of hard and important services has won their esteem and deserves their support, these leaders who mouth Democracy every day of their life and prate constantly of freedom and a man's rights to his own opinions, pounce upon them with all the venom of a disappointed politician and call them "torres," "federalists," "dumb driven cattle," withdraw from them their patronage and threaten to starve them into the support of Locofocism. The effect of the above paragraph should be to convince every honest, intelligent voter that those who would apply such an epithet to those voting their own convictions, are the rankest despots upon the face of the earth. Freemen will spurn the slander and those making it, at the polls.

We notice that there is a general mass, among the directors of the several railroads passing through, and terminating at, Zanesville. At the late meeting of the stockholders of the "Central," a committee of three were appointed, to examine into the past doings of the Directors.—Scioto Gazette.

We will not permit ourselves for a moment to harbor the thought that our good friend, the Secretary of the C. & M. Railroad company, has any intention of doing a rival route injustice. The only "mass" we have heard of, is confined to the Central Ohio road, and this only relating to the choice of Directors, not "among the Directors." If the Gazette obtained its information from the Courier, we cannot see how it got a foundation for such a paragraph. So far as the Directory of the straight line road is concerned, they are in good humor with every body, every line and with themselves, from the consciousness of the superiority of their route, its surpassingly quick construction and its past, present and future prosperity. It does not become prosperous men to rejoice over or quarrel with their less fortunate neighbors, and this will continue to have its influence with all those connected with our great railway. Why, sir, just come over here, and see how De Graff and his assistants, Mott, Appleton, Campbell, Hartnett & Co., are pushing things through—and all in the best of humor. If you behave yourselves hereafter, you may ride with us to Cincinnati about the 4th of July next on our railroad.

The Cincinnati Gazette says the following account of PIERCE is found in a number of the Philadelphia Saturday Courier, published in September, 1847. The Courier is a neutral paper:

"Keenly looking to the future, and fearing a peace which would diminish the volunteers, he refused to accept the generalship unless he received with his commission, six months full pay, and rations for man and horse, in advance, which, extraordinary as it may appear, was granted him. He was then promoted to major, and he was to be found in the different wards of the city, the districts of the county, and the counties of the whole State."

We can name a single district in a neighboring county in which thirty-six voters who voted for Cass four years ago now repudiate hard by. We think we can name a county where the Whig gain upon the last hundred votes. We now believe we shall gain in every or nearly every Middle Tennessee county. Our news from East Tennessee is from reliable private sources, and is very cheering. From West Tennessee we have not heard so definitely, but we believe we are there too gaining ground. We do not care to boast, but we rejoice that the people of noble patriotic Tennessee, with us, and we cannot well help saying so, Hurra for Scott and Graham!

A SENSIBLE DEMOCRAT.—A Democrat of this county, (says the Paducah Journal) remarked in a crowd the other day, "I am sorry to have to part company with my political associates, but I can't go that man before; never knew any thing about him before; General Scott I've heard of in newspapers, but I know that he fought for his country before many of us were born; and I think it my duty to vote for him." We like to hear Democrats do such straight-forward talking.

The "History Club."—Our forlorn friends of the other party did not succeed well in getting up a meeting, Saturday evening. A young Attorney, the Clerk of the Court, a Court-house constable and a dozen boys were the audience. The lights were blown out. The truth is, the staid Democracy of this city, "the bone and sinew" of the party, are about tired of hearing a gallant and successful General slandered by a set of partisans, who, to use the expressive language of Charles Jared Ingersoll, are permitted to hold meetings in the Court House only through the skill and energy of General Scott and his brave comrades. Let them talk about the unconstitutionality and inexpediency of protection to American Industry, the unconstitutionality and inexpediency of River and Harbor Improvements and the unconstitutionality and inexpediency of sundry other of the negative qualities of Gen. Pierce; then defend the constitutionality and expediency of a religious test in a State constitution and perhaps they can get those who believe that way to come and hear them. We tell them that every speech made by them against the bravery, the skill, the patriotism, the honesty and the capacity of the Whig candidate, tells against them. Well do we remember the expression of a good Democrat after one of these meetings—"A few more speeches like these, and our cause will be ruined."

NEW YORK MAIL.—We are now receiving the New York papers, by mail in thirty-six hours. The Post Master informs us that the arrangement is permanent and that in future the mail for that city will be put in a separate bag, and go through without being delayed for distribution at office on either way—and also one from that city to Zanesville is disposed in a similar manner. It will be a great convenience to our business with that city.—Zanesville Courier.

If the Postmaster at Zanesville or some one further east will add twelve hours to the above or twenty-four, and in that time send us the documents, we will cheerfully acknowledge the favor. Under the old arrangement, we received Baltimore papers on the third and New York papers on the fourth day after their publication; under the new it takes five and six days respectively. We are glad natured over here, but the delay is becoming intolerable. Even the telegraph, with all its imperfections, now beats the mail.

THE HARMONIOUS DEMOCRACY.—A Mass. The Locofocos of the Congressional District, composed of the counties of Knox, Holmes, Coshocton and Tuscarawas, held a Convention at Millersburg, on Tuesday last, and had a beautiful success. They finally agreed to disagree, Knox and Tuscarawas nominating Dr. Winnell, and Holmes and Coshocton J. D. Rich. Both candidates, we believe, are from Tuscarawas. What pity it is, the Locofocos in the last Legislature couldn't have made two districts out there! This don't look like carrying Ohio.

A VETERAN PEAR TREE.—There is at this time standing on the estate of Jeremiah Williams, of Roxbury, Mass., a pear tree, which during the revolution was struck by a cannon ball fired from Boston. One of the main branches of the tree was severed, but the tree was otherwise uninjured. It is now laden with fruit. By that shot an officer was killed.

ANALYSIS OF A CUCUMBER.—An analysis of the cucumber, by Prof. Bailey, of Albany, shows that ninety-seven one-hundredths of the fruit are water! This is more than the water melon which contains ninety four parts. The muskmelon contains ninety.

HUNGARY.—The cause of Gorgey's banishment to a fortress, is said to be the publication of his history of the Hungarian war. He is under strict surveillance.

CENTRAL OHIO RAILROAD.—John H. Sullivan was re-elected President of this road; James Raguet, Vice President; Saml. J. Cox, Secretary.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, when Secretary of State in a despatch to Messrs. Rush and Gallatin, on the subject of the fisheries, concluded with the following high-toned remark:—"The British Government may be well assured, that not a particle of these rights will be finally yielded by the United States, without a struggle, which will cost Great Britain, more than the worth of the price!"

[From the Nashville Banner, Aug. 14th.] We have cheering letters. We believe that the Whig party in Tennessee is nearly whole again and that thousands of Democrats are utterly indifferent, or have feelings of repugnance to the idea of voting for Pierce. We hear almost everywhere of a scattering Democratic vote for Scott. We for Scott received information that our friends in Lawrence, Wayne and Marshall believe they will make a gain; that in Lincoln and Giles they have recovered what they had lost; and that in Bedford the Whig strength has certainly been increased. Like accounts reach us from other portions of the State. The ball is rolling. Let us go to work, and roll up an 1850 majority. What say you, friends!

From the Nashville Banner, Aug. 18th. THE TIDE IS TURNED, AND STORMY! We now tell our friends, who will remember that we have not misled them by enormous estimates heretofore, that Tennessee will vote for Scott and Graham by a triumphant majority. We know of Democratic changes in their favor, and we hear of them throughout all the counties. They commence with our immediate neighbors, in the states we live on, and are to be found in the different wards of the city, the districts of the county, and the counties of the whole State.

We can name a single district in a neighboring county in which thirty-six voters who voted for Cass four years ago now repudiate hard by. We think we can name a county where the Whig gain upon the last hundred votes. We now believe we shall gain in every or nearly every Middle Tennessee county. Our news from East Tennessee is from reliable private sources, and is very cheering. From West Tennessee we have not heard so definitely, but we believe we are there too gaining ground. We do not care to boast, but we rejoice that the people of noble patriotic Tennessee, with us, and we cannot well help saying so, Hurra for Scott and Graham!

THE NEW JUDGES.—Edmund Anthony Bradford, the new United States Judge, is a New England man, less than 40 years of age, and one of the very ablest of the Louisiana bar. He was born in Plainfield, Connecticut, graduated at Yale College in 1838, and soon after removed to New Orleans, where he has ever since resided. He was generally considered the best scholar in the class, though not graduating he was assigned the second honor. He was recommended for the judgeship by his associates of the New Orleans bar.

[From the Richmond Whig.]

PAY AND SERVICE.—The Democratic Senate, in calling for a statement of the money paid to General Scott for public services, will not only call public attention to the character of those services, but will inevitably provoke a comparison between the pay and services of those who arraign him. The battles of Chippewa and Lundy's Lane were worth a hundred times the amount received by General Scott during forty years of public life. And such will be the verdict of the American people. The British and their allies in this country may, and very probably will, put a very different estimate on his services. They would have appreciated much more highly the ground and lofty tumbling with which Gen. Pierce has adorned our military annals.

But to the sort of service rendered by the Hon. Senators, who think that Gen. Scott has received too much. We find that the following named gentlemen received the sums respectively attached to their names, for one night's quiet rest in Washington—under the pretense, false of course, that they had, during the night, traveled home and returned:

Atchison, \$18 06  
Blaine, 12 08  
Clemens, 10 40  
Dodge, of Iowa, 14 40  
Dodge, of Wisconsin, 15 54  
Douglas, 10 84  
Downs, 22 40  
Pelch, 8 96  
Gwin, 40 08  
Hamlin, 5 90  
Houston, 14 00  
Jones of Iowa, 24 55  
Norris, 4 72  
Rusk, 23 47  
Sebastian, 15 20  
Shields, 13 41  
Soule, 20 74  
Walker, of Wisconsin, 15 84

These are all flaming Democratic economists—mighty enemies of extravagance—advocates for saving the dear people's money! But when they get a chance to slip their own hands into the crib, we see with what results. These are the charges they make for one pretended night's work, between the 3d and 4th of March, 1851. They not only had no right to this money, but they pocketed it in the face of an express law against it. In 1849 they made a similar charge; but Mr. Fillmore then being Vice President, and being no friend to Democratic economy, the account was not rendered, until he was temporarily substituted by Mr. Atchison—when the opportunity was seized, and that gentleman certified the account, by which he put near \$1700 in his own pocket. In 1851, Mr. King, the present candidate of the party, being the presiding officer of the Senate, certified the account—although he refused to profit by it himself.

These are the scrupulous and honest gentlemen who are now overhauling Gen. Scott's accounts. They are the great men—the shining lights of the Democratic party; and the country may form some idea of the sort of economy they will practice when they come to get the control of the public treasury. They do not stop to put from \$1000 to \$4000 into their pockets for a single night's sleep. If the leaders, who might be supposed to have some regard for public opinion, are so eager for the spoils, what may we not expect from the "beggary rabble," should they become quartered on the treasury! The feast which distinguished the Van Buren era, when "bonapartism" guarded the crib would be thrown completely into the shade, on the restoration of the spoilers.

THE HOUSE WHERE PIERCE WAS BORN.—A correspondent of the Hartford Times thus describes the house where FRANK PIERCE was born:

"Two miles west from the 'bridge' in 'Lower Village,' so called here, on the old Boston road, is the house in which Franklin Pierce was born. It is just such a building as a Democratic President of the United States ought to be born in. It is an ancient looking mansion, painted white, and surrounded by about twenty beautiful maples, each one of which was originally set out by Governor Pierce, the honored father of Franklin. It is the most stately and Democratic looking building in Hillsborough, and is now occupied by Gen. Pierce's eldest sister, Mrs. McNeil, the widow of Gen. John McNeil, of the United States army. Attached to the house is a fine garden, orchards and out-door buildings."

"Stately and Democratic!" That will do. Now what hopes have you, who have been born and raised in log cabins, of ever getting to be Presidents! A Democratic President must be born in a "two story double mansion," in a "most stately and Democratic looking building." These must be the antecedents to a merely incidental birth in a Democratic President. No hope for you, log cabin boys.—Ohio State Journal.

THE GREAT SPEECH OF FRANKLIN PIERCE FOR AND AGAINST THE TEST.—When it was made.—The speech of Franklin Pierce on the Religious Test is already before our readers. But it turns out, on examination of the records of the convention, that this milk-and-water-sloppy-sloppy arrangement was made amendment abolishing the Test! The speech was delivered on the clause relating to the property qualification, and its allusion to the Test was merely incidental. This it appears that Franklin Pierce, in the great contest in convention concerning the Bigot Test, came up, just as he did at Molino del Rey, after the battle was over, and the enemy defeated. Then it was that he delivered the speech which, like the Dutchman's pig, runs on both sides of the fence; and which, we perceive it, and try to arrive at its meaning, puzzles us to divine (in the language of the old couplet):

"Whether the make that made the track,  
Was going South or coming back."

Logan Gaz.

AN ARTICLE is now passing through the Democratic papers on "General Scott's quarrels" with public characters, among whom Major General Jacob Brown and Peter B. Porter are instanced.

On inquiry, we learn that so far from attempting to bring the first named into a court martial, as the slanderous article represents, Gen. Scott, from the beginning of his acquaintance with those distinguished and lamented individuals, down to their respective deaths, uniformly maintained the most intimate and friendly relations with each.

With respect to the other quarrels, so far as there were quarrels, the history of the respective cases will show that Gen. Scott was, in every instance, the assailed party, and that he limited himself strictly to the defensive.—Wash. Repub.

HIGH RENTS.—The New York Express, referring to the high rents now obtained for property in that city, says it has been ascertained that \$21,000 per year has been offered for the store now about to be erected at the corner of Liberty street and Broadway, thirty feet front, and one hundred feet deep, and refused; the price asked being twenty-five thousand dollars. The basement and corner of Broadway and Thames street, has been let by Messrs. Buckley and Claflin, for \$7000 per annum, and the rent for the store at the corner of Nassau and Liberty street is \$12,000.

LETTER FROM MR. WEBSTER.—It is reported in New York that Mr. Webster will be out with a letter in a few days discouraging the use of his name in connection with the Presidency.

Tuesday Evening, August 13, 1852

PIERCE'S STATESMANSHIP.—We have called upon the friends of Mr. Pierce to give us some evidence of his statesmanship, but they have not yet done it. He has been a member of the New Hampshire Constitutional Convention, of the Legislature of the same State and has been in Congress several years. In all this time, he has had plenty of opportunities to exhibit his peculiar qualifications in this way. When has he done it, or how, or where? It is easy to indulge in a flight of fancy and grow eloquent over his superior attainments or his distinguished services never rendered, but we want proof. We might go off into rhapsodies about the peculiar qualifications of our neighbor of the Eagle as an editor, about his high regard for truth and the reputation of America's distinguished sons, but every body would laugh at us. If men have it in them, and opportunities are offered, it must come out. Could Cass, or Benton, or Webster remain in Congress for ten years and not leave some mark of their great minds and some proof of their statesmanship! How is it with Gen. Pierce! On the same field of action, civil or military, other men, with a more and less favorable opportunities, made their impress, and why did not Gen. Pierce? Let us have the reason.

NATIVISM.—The following article is published in the speech of Dr. Olds, has been published a half dozen times in the Eagle and has been quoted frequently by Locofoco orators, as coming from a Bucyrus Whig paper:

"Show me a Dutchman if you can, who is in favor of any good. Not one. They are enemies of our Government—unfit for any moral—debauched drunkards—a pest to society—let them be kept down!"

We charge it boldly that the above was written by a Locofoco, that it never came from a Whig, and if it is denied we have the documents to prove it. It only proves what we have long since charged. The Germans of that place would not support him, and he, like hundreds of others of the same stamp would act in similar circumstances, abused them because he could not use them.

INVASION OF CUBA.—It is stated that arrangements are actually making for a public meeting in New York, with a view to enlist the active sympathies of the people in favor of the renewed attempt at revolution in Cuba.

The meeting will be held at Metropolitan Hall, about the middle of September—earlier should the next news be of an exciting character.

If the Locofoco leaders had been able to obtain a hobby-horse for this campaign, they would be in a much better humor with themselves. It is too late now to think of it; and without some false issue, by means of which the attention of the people can be attracted from protection to American Industry, improvement of Rivers and Harbors and other American measures of public policy, they know it is impossible to elect their candidates.

GEN. SCOTT AND THE NATURALIZATION LAWS.—The Locofoco press is in agonizing distress, lest Gen. Scott, if elected, should so change the laws as altogether to prevent the naturalization of foreigners! To alleviate their agony we insert again, the following extract of a letter from Gen. Scott, written on the 29th of May, 1848, giving his views on the naturalization laws. Read it, friend, and then judge:—

"CERTAINLY IT WOULD BE IMPOSSIBLE FOR ME TO ACCORD MY SUPPORT TO ANY MEASURE INTENDED TO EXCLUDE THEM (THE ADOTTED CITIZENS) FROM A JUST AND FULL PARTICIPATION IN ALL CIVIL AND POLITICAL RIGHTS NOW SECURED TO THEM BY OUR REPUBLICAN LAWS AND INSTITUTIONS."

GEN. PIERCE AT THE BATTLE OF CHERUBUSCO.—There is some dispute whether Gen. Pierce was in the battle of Cherubusco or not. Let us take his own account, and that of Gen. Shields. Read these and then judge which is the most likely to know and state the truth. Gen. Pierce says:

"Arriving at a ditch, which it was impossible for my horse to leap, I dismounted and hurried forward without thinking of my injury, at the head of my brigade for 300 or 300 men, when turning suddenly on my knee, the cartilage of which had been seriously injured, I fainted and fell upon the bank, in the direct range and within perfect reach of the enemy's fire. That I escaped seems to me now providential."

Remember, this is what Gen. Pierce says of his own operation. Now let us see what Gen. Shields' says of the matter. He says:

"As we (he and Pierce) approached the enemy's position we encountered a deep ditch or rather a deep, narrow, slimy canal, which had been previously used for the purpose of irrigation. It was no time to hesitate; so we both plunged in. The horse I happened to ride that day was light active Mexican horse. This circumstance operated in my favor, and enabled me to extricate myself and horse, after considerable difficulty. Pierce on the contrary, was mounted on a large heavy American horse, and man and horse both sank down and rolled over in the ditch. There I was compelled to leave him."

After struggling here, I cannot say how long he extricated himself from his horse, and hurried on foot to join his command, then closely engaged in a desperate conflict with the enemy; there he remained till, overcome with suffering and exhaustion, he sank to the ground and was carried all but lifeless from the field."

It is not our business to reconcile these two statements. We regret that the claim of heroism and generalship for the Locofoco nominee, makes it necessary for the people to examine into these matters at all.—Cin. Gazette.

CONSPIRACY DISCOVERED IN ITALY.—A letter from Rome gives some details of the recent arrests of members of the revolutionary committee, residing in Lombardy, Tuscany and the Roman States. It appears that the Austrian consul, at Genoa, hearing of the death of a person, a Lombard by birth, went to place under his property, when it was found that the deceased was one of the paymasters of the conspiracy. The mode of carrying on the correspondence was also discovered—being by means of silk handkerchiefs the colors of which disappeared by chemical washing, the writing being brought out by the same operation. In consequence of this discovery various arrests have taken place at Pavia, and other places in the Roman States.

THE MR. GILEAD (Morrow county) Sentinel says that at a Democratic primary election, in Bennington township, on last Saturday, a meeting was organized, comprising all the Democratic voters present, nearly 70—and resolutions adopted denouncing the Baltimore Democratic Convention and its nominees, and pledging themselves to use all honorable means to secure the election of HARRIS and JULIAN.

"Old Documents."

On the 18th of October, 1847, the Democracy of this county held a meeting the proceedings of which are published in the Ohio Eagle of the 21st. Among the resolutions, we find the following:

"Resolved, That while we patriotically lament the loss of many brave and patriotic countrymen in Mexico, we rejoice with heartfelt exultation over the brilliant and unparalleled victories of our arms; and that we hail with pride the conquering heroes, Scott and Taylor, as the most gallant and accomplished captains of the age, and the officers and soldiers under them as equal to the best; the ablest, the bravest and most patriotic that ever met a foe upon the field of battle—A nation's honor and gratitude is theirs."

On the 14th day of June, 1845, it seems that an Oregon Convention was held, of which an account is given in the Eagle of the 19th following. It seems that a special invitation was made to the Whigs to be present, to resolve upon "54 40 or fight" and that only a few of them were willing to stake their standing upon the reputation of the Locofoco Administration. The Eagle becomes rabid and cries out:

"An opportunity was offered them to show that they are better Americans than the Whig editors who advocate the British side of the Texas question—better patriots than the Tories of the late war and Revolution, who like the leading Whigs of the present day, supported the grasping rapacity of the British—but they refused to accept the boon; they refused to enroll themselves in the glorious and honorable ranks of Freedom. We are not disappointed, for we have little faith in the magnanimity or patriotism of the leading Whigs of the present day."

We place this upon record for various reasons. In the first place to show that the men who talked this way and afterwards defended the Administration which disregarded their opinions, were, according to their own showing, "supporters of the grasping rapacity of the British"—"no better patriots than the Tories of the late war and the revolution"—and are now engaged side by side with the London Times, the Liverpool Times and other British papers, laboring to make America dependent upon Great Britain for her manufactures. In the second place, to show that they have caused to complain of the terms of our correspondent who is justly harsh and indignant that England should have "allies" in this country; and in the third place, to refresh their memories with these "old documents."

Chippewa Club.—The Court House was crowded last evening with enthusiastic Whigs, to hear a speech from William E. Finck, Esq., of Somerset, and every one went away highly pleased with the speaker and the speech. In State and National affairs, he showed up the inconsistency of Locofocism and their utter disregard of promises made to the people, and closed with a beautiful and deserved eulogium upon the Whig candidate for the Presidency. It is hard to compare a Locofoco now with one even a few years back. It can't be done.—Bank men, Bank reformers and Bank destructionists: high tariff men, low tariff men, no tariff men; friends of economy and yet wastefully squandering the public monies; 54 40 or fight, and 49 and a back out; opposed to the tax law of 1846 and then going much further and deeper into the people's pockets to pay four dollars per day increased salaries and unconstitutional prices for printing;—it is hard to follow them in the catalogue of their political changes and tell where they are. Even now, many of them think of going back to the good old doctrines of protection to American Industry and improvement of Rivers and Harbors, for fear that public opinion will not sanction the views of their candidate upon these questions. But in one thing they do not change—ever consistent in turning every Whig out of office; ever fighting for the spoils, even with one another.

ILLINOIS AND WISCONSIN RAILWAY.—A company has been organized at Chicago under the above title, and has a strong Board of directors, to construct a Railway from Chicago through Wisconsin to the Winnebago Lake and Lake Superior, with a branch from Janesville to Madison, and thence to the Falls of St. Croix, by the way of La Crosse and the Willow River, being more than one thousand miles in length, and traversing the most productive parts of Wisconsin. "It will furnish a shorter route, with easy grades, from Chicago to Dubuque, than can be had by any other proposed line." The company has purchased their iron and machinery, and say they have 107 miles of the Illinois State line, under contract.—They will have some thirty miles of the line run from Fond du Lac South this fall, and the work from Chicago will be pushed vigorously. The company are completing arrangements for large freight and passenger stations on the east side of the river at Chicago. William Sloan is President of this company, and R. J. Walker one of the Directors.—Cin. Gaz.

A ROW AT TAMMANY HALL.—Some of the democratic party of New York, are again at logger-heads; on Friday night, or rather Saturday morning, a disgraceful scene occurred at Tammany Hall. It appears the General Committee were in session until a late hour, endeavoring to compromise a difficulty in relation to the appointment of Inspectors of Elections, when they were not only overawed and dispersed by a gang of rowdies, who broke into the room at half past two o'clock in the morning, but some of the members were carried off with their lives. One gentleman, Mr. John Quinn, of the nineteenth ward, was severely injured, and Mr. Daniel Sikes had to risk his life by throwing himself out of a back window. The rowdies were in the interest of the barn-burner faction, and bore down the majority of the committee.

CONSPIRACY DISCOVERED IN ITALY.—A letter from Rome gives some details of the recent arrests of members of the revolutionary committee, residing in Lombardy, Tuscany and the Roman States. It appears that the Austrian consul, at Genoa, hearing of the death of a person, a Lombard by birth, went to place under his property, when it was found that the deceased was one of the paymasters of the conspiracy. The mode of carrying on the correspondence was also discovered—being by means of silk handkerchiefs the colors of which disappeared by chemical washing, the writing being brought out by the same operation. In consequence of this discovery various arrests have taken place at Pavia, and other places in the Roman States.

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PREMIUMS TO BE AWARDED AT THE FIRST FAIRFIELD COUNTY AGRICULTURAL FAIR TO BE HELD NEAR LANCASTER, ON THURSDAY AND FRIDAY, THE 14TH AND 15TH OF OCTOBER, 1852.

LANCASTER, OHIO, August 28, 1852.—At a meeting of the "Executive Committee" of the Fairfield County Agricultural Society, the following list of Premiums to be awarded at the First Annual Fair, to be held at Lancaster, on Thursday and Friday the 14th and 15th of October, 1852, was adopted.

CATTLE.

For best thorough bred imported short horn Bull over 3 years old owned in the County.

2d best do

Best Bull 2 years old

2d best do

Best Bull 1 year old

2d best do

Best Bull Calf

2d best do

Females same.

For best short horned Bull over 3 years old raised in County

2d best do

Best 3 year old Bull

2d best do

Best one year old Bull

2d best do

Best Bull Calf

2d best do

Females same.

For best common or Grade Bull over 3 years old

2d best do

Best do 2 years old

2d best do

Best do 1 year old

2d best do

Best Bull Calf

2d best do

Females same.

For best Milch Cow, without regard to Stock,

2d best do

For best pair Work Oxen

2d best do

For best short horned fat Steer, over 4 years old.

2d best do

Best between 3 & 4

2d best do

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For best common fat Steer over 4 years old

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